

TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons. No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will be inserted in our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires. Oct. 29, 1857.

A Great Drain.

The country demands that the Navy should be put in a position of efficiency bearing some reference to the demands and exigencies of the service, and to the necessity for defending the national honor which the usurpations of foreign governments may at any time force upon us. The existing difficulty with England has drawn attention to this subject, as it has also drawn attention to the un-manned and unprepared condition of our coast defenses. Men cry out against extravagance and expense. In a republican government we look for republican simplicity and republican economy, and the thing is natural—the demand for economy is proper. We go for no fancy yachting squadron in the Mediterranean; nor for any superfluous elegant specimens of naval architecture, pretty enough for brag about, but not worth fifty cents in the dollar for actual service; nor do we go for maintaining lazy drones at high pay in any branch of the public service. We only insist that the navy should have sufficient weight of metal, with strength and speed, and a class of steam vessels that can enter and defend any harbor on our coast in case of actual hostilities; and also that the coast defenses of the country should always be kept so that they could really answer the ends designed at the shortest notice. The country will not rest satisfied until these things are done.

But one great drain upon the Treasury has been the extravagance in public buildings, not only at Washington City, but throughout the country. Custom Houses are no longer edifices calculated for the commodious and safe collection and keeping of the public revenues, with the necessary business connected therewith—they are now marble palaces—Grecian temples—modern editions of the Parthenon—splendid edifices beyond the resources of any State revenues, out of all proportion to the trade of the ports where they are built—out of place in the situations in which they are stuck—out of keeping with all our ideas of republican simplicity, or with the practical character of commercial transactions. We will venture to say that more has been expended in this way in the last few years than there has been upon all our fortifications. More money than would build all our ships our navy wants; and, in some cases, more money than the ports where these buildings stand will yield in revenue for many years to come. These things have got to be jobs—stupendous jobs—and we should much like to see a tabular statement of the disbursements made for the erection of Custom Houses since 1840, with an estimate of the amount still required to finish those in progress. It would astonish most people.

The custom-house at New Orleans, all built with Northern materials, will, when finished, cost about as much as the Capitol at Washington. Last fall, while in Charleston, we wandered along up near where the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co. used to have its steamboat landing, and we found there, in a section replete with fish and oysters, hardly approachable without wading through difficulty and dirt, a marble palace going up—a something that might have been intended as a seat of worship for Diana of the Ephesians, with its fluted columns and carved capitals, and what else we know not. This building was the new Custom House—a building which is to cost millions—to be more ornate than anything else in South Carolina. Why all this extravagance? The thing could not ornament the city even if the application of the public money for that purpose could be defended. It could not answer the ends designed an iota better than a plain decent building at one fifth the cost and that would have been more than enough.

Go to any place, North or South, that has recently got a new custom house, and has had shrewd Congressional bidders, and the same sort of thing has been going on. The thing is an outrage and ought to be exposed. In some future age, not long after the time referred to by Macaulay, when a traveler from the great Empire of New Zealand shall sit astride of a broken arch of London Bridge, and mumble upon the ruins of St. Paul, some inquisitive person from Borneo shall pass through the seats of former Empires in North America, and in sketching the ruins of our public buildings, chase those of the present crop of Custom Houses as the remains of temples, wherein men burned incense and put up prayers to the "Almighty Dollar."

There is such a thing as going into too strong. Marble Custom Houses skirt the Northern Lakes and the Western Rivers. From Passamaquoddy to the mouth of the Rio Grande, they gleam white and glorious—like oases in the Pacific coast, only here in Wilmington we have a little republican affair, stuck down an alley, and lanky in the roof at that.

The long article on our navy, which we copy from the Washington Union, will be found interesting and instructive at the present time. It is proper that, before plunging into difficulties, we should know exactly how we stand, what our preparations for offense and defense really are, and what are the forces and preparations of those with whom we may be brought into collision. This desirable information the Union affords, and, as its facilities for obtaining the necessary information, are beyond question, we have no doubt of the accuracy of its statements, at least so far as our own navy is concerned. We presume it is pretty near the mark in regard to the naval forces of Great Britain.

Some of our exchanges draw glowing pictures of the great blessings to be realized from a naval war. The versatile and unrelenting genius who presides over the New York Herald is quite grandiloquent upon this point. Now we would think it bad economy in the calculation of costs, to place national honor and national independence secondary to any other consideration. Feeling apart, experience has shown that the sacrifice of national honor is the most expensive one that any nation can make. It actually costs more in the long run than the amount of any sums that might be required for the defense and vindication on outraged honor. The United States cannot afford to make any such sacrifice.

But then to talk of the blessings and the triumphs of war! to become indignantly and furiously belligerent—to call for war for its own sake, is little short of nonsense. We must repeat that if Senators and members of Congress believe war to be as imminent as their language would indicate, then it is their bounden duty, in view of the official statement of the Union, and we take it to be at least semi-official, to take prompt measures to place the army, the navy and the coast defenses of the country upon a basis of efficiency, such as the emergency calls for, and this at any expense.

So.—The Washington N. C. Dispatch pseudo neutral or independent or something else "too numerous to mention" is in fact an anti-Democratic, McRae organ. It has a perfect right to hoist any colors it pleases but not to soil under false colors. Let it run up its flag, or be content to be classed as a pirate. Let us be done with shams and snakes in the grass.

We learn from the Newbern Union of the 1st inst., that the last rail was laid on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad on the 21st ult. In ten days from that time it was expected to have everything completed for running the cars from Goldsboro' to the terminus—Morehead City. If we can possibly get off during the summer, we intend to pay Beaufort a visit.

The British Constitution.

Hearing and reading so often of the "British Constitution," one might be led to suppose that there was some such thing in existence. In the American sense of the word "Constitution," there is not now, and never has been, a constitution in England. We understand a constitution to mean a certain written agreement, establishing a government, defining its powers, and assigning to each department its legitimate sphere of duties. With us constitutional provisions are something above, and beyond mere legislative enactments.

There is no written constitution in England—nothing higher than acts of Parliament. Theoretically, the legislative power, consisting of King or Queen, Lords and Commons, is supreme and uncontrollable, bound by the restrictions of no established constitution. In practice, the British Government is just as closely bound down as our own. Certain axioms and usages have obtained an authority greater than even written agreement could confer. These, however deficient in theory, are in practice a constitution, as little subject to violation as any other. Thus the Crown appoints the Cabinet ministers, who hold at the pleasure of the Crown, but it is understood that the House of Commons removes a Cabinet, since no administration can remain in office unless they can command a majority in the House.

It is the theory of the British Constitution that the officers of the Crown really carry on the Government. Upon them devolves the responsibility of devising measures necessary to meet every great public want. It is expected that some member of any incoming Cabinet shall explain its proposed policy to each of the Houses. If that policy suits the House of Commons, all right. For instance, it is expected of Earl Derby's Cabinet, if in office when the pacification of India is effected, to bring forward a bill for the future regulation of that country. If the ministry bring forward a measure, and that measure is defeated in the Commons, then they are bound either to resign or "go to the country," that is, appeal from the members to the constituencies. When the administration is defeated upon any important measure of policy brought forward by it—it is looked upon as implying such a want of confidence on the part of the House of Commons as renders resignation imperative. Some times this expression of want of confidence may arise incidentally, yet if marked and emphatic, it equally compels resignation. Thus, the removal of the Palmerston Administration was effected by the vote in the House of Commons upon Mr. Milner Gibson's resolutions, implying a censure upon ministers for not having, in the opinion of the House, maintained the national honor in the diplomatic correspondence with France on the Heligoland question. An adverse vote of the House may, at any time, turn out the Derby cabinet and recall the Palmerston ministry to power, which would be matter of serious regret, as Palmerston has always shown an aggressive and meddlesome disposition towards the United States.

Affairs in General.

In the present feverish state of the public mind, attention is directed to the Gulf of Mexico and to the Capital at Washington. From time to time accounts of fresh outrages are received—sometimes the old original outrage appears in a new form. At Washington a strong feeling is displayed, which bids fair to bring forth something more than mere words. In the Senate, on the 3d inst., Mr. Douglas introduced a bill to revive and put in force the act of the 3d of March, 1839, by which certain powers were conferred upon President VanBuren, in view of the impending difficulties connected with the North Eastern Boundary. The only change in the present bill is that the difficulties in the Gulf are substituted for those on the frontier, as the occasion of granting the specified powers, which place at the President's disposal the army and navy of the United States, authorize a call for fifty thousand volunteers and an expenditure of ten millions of dollars, with the warrant to borrow the same if necessary. This bill will most probably pass. The Senate, by resolution, postponed the day of adjournment to the 14th, but the House would only postpone until Thursday next, the 10th. It is doubtful if the necessary business can be decently disposed of by that time.

The House is quite as decided in its tone as the Senate, and will, no doubt, be equally willing to grant the necessary powers and means. If, as reported, the Morrises, instead of submitting, intend to fight it out, such means must be liberally granted, in order that rebellion may be crushed and insult resented at one and the same time. It is said that dates from Fort Scott to the 6th May have been received—that the troops are to push forward, and hostilities may be expected soon to commence. We do not think the information reliable—certainly it is not official.

England and France are arming—arming all the time, in spite of peace talk and all that sort of thing, and it is felt that their armaments are meant for each other. France has a regular army of over six hundred thousand men, and no colonies to defend, at least none worth naming. She has been making most stupendous efforts to bring her navy up to the strength of the English navy. If a war does come, the dream of the great Napoleon will be commuted, or its consummation attempted. The first move will be for a French invasion of England. That is the point towards which every Frenchman looks with anxious desire. That is the achievement by which alone, in French estimation, the humiliation of Waterloo can be avenged. The French army is mighty, and in a high state of efficiency. The thing is this—can it be got over to England? That must depend very much upon the relative force and efficiency of the navies of the two powers. Unless the French should be able to keep the sea in force sufficient to protect the fleet of transports, of course it would be folly for her to attempt a descent at all. If the British should be able to obtain a decided naval predominance, then no French vessel of any force could put to sea, as all the leading ports would be blockaded, and no open boat could expect to do anything in a narrow sea traversed by swift steam gun-boats, whose fire would soon sink the whole flotilla. No doubt the augmentation of French and English fleets is prompted by mutual jealousy far more than by jealousy of the United States.

The British regular army numbers now about two hundred thousand men, of whom some seventy thousand are in India, and at least ten thousand more at Canton and at other points in the Indian and Chinese seas. In England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, there cannot be more than sixty thousand regular troops, while the remainder are scattered all over the whole earth. In addition to the sixty thousand regulars for home defence, there are some eighty thousand embodied and drilled yeomanry, who are nearly equal to regulars. There is also a numerous armed police force readily available.

The city of New Orleans is quite upset and revolutioned. A "vigilance" organization would appear to have seized upon the city government, if New Orleans can be said to have had a city government for years past. Somehow, it has been ruled like Baltimore and Louisville for the last few years.

LAND WARRANTS, &c.—The New York Daily News quotes Land Warrants as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres.....	107	112
80 acres.....	90	93
120 acres.....	80	83
160 acres.....	89	92

General tone of the market active.

BANK BILLS.—Virginia $\frac{3}{4}$ %; North Carolina $\frac{1}{2}$ %; South Carolina $\frac{1}{4}$ %; Louisiana $\frac{1}{4}$ % per cent. discount in New York.

Sales of 600 shares of North Carolina Central Railroad stock in Baltimore on the 5th inst., are quoted at \$177, and 200 at \$18 per share.

Congress.

The Washington Union thinks that Congress will get through and be ready to adjourn by Monday. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thinks that the session will probably be prolonged until Wednesday. Most agree that it will close next week, although some think the adjournment may be postponed for two weeks longer.

On Wednesday the Senate took up certain resolutions from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported by Mr. Mason, of Virginia. These resolutions set forth the fact that grave and repeated outrages have been committed against citizens of the United States, either by Governments or revolutionary parties in the several Republics of Mexico and Central America, for which outrages no satisfaction has yet been given, either because of the non-existence of any stable authority in said Republics, having power to give the satisfaction due and demanded. In consideration of these facts, the resolutions propose to confer authority upon the President to use such force, as in his judgment may be necessary to obtain redress, and secure protection for the lives and property of American citizens in Mexico, or in the Central American Republics. The resolutions were made the special order for Saturday.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill being before the Senate, several attempts were made to engraft upon it appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers. These amendments were uniformly defeated. A motion to reduce the amounts appropriated for the Coast Survey, and for the Washington Aqueduct was also defeated.

In the House on Wednesday, Mr. Kelsey, of New York, asked consent to introduce resolutions declaring it inexpedient for Congress to adjourn without making more adequate provisions for the raising of revenue, and the protection of the rights of our citizens and the honor of our flag; and that, therefore, the joint resolution of adjournment on the 7th instant should be rescinded.—Consent not given.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the volunteer force of three regiments was passed.

The balance of the session was occupied mainly with the "Sale of Fort Snelling," being, in fact, the investigation of a charge made against the Secretary of War, to the effect that he had been guilty of undue favoritism in selling to certain parties tracts of land, being the military reservation upon which the post known as Fort Snelling formerly stood. The charge seems to have originated in a desire to make political capital, as the investigation fully relieves the Secretary of War from any imputation upon his integrity, while it is pretty certain that the course he pursued was dictated by prudence and sound policy.

On Thursday the Senate made the subject of British aggressions the special order for Saturday at noon.

Mr. Houston's project for a protectorate over Mexico was defeated by a vote of 30 to 17.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

In the House on Thursday, little was done. The Fort Snelling investigation was discussed. A resolution declaring that the evidence reported by the Select Committee, as to the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation, has failed to exhibit any fact or circumstances impeaching the personal or official integrity of the Secretary of War, was passed by a vote of two to one.

On Friday the Senate passed upon a vast number of private bills, also received reports from committees. Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department, also the Indian Deficiency Bill. The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the resolution of adjournment. Thursday next is the day fixed by both houses. More private bills and an executive session, and the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives passed the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Boeck, of Virginia, asked consent to report from the committee on naval affairs a bill to authorize the construction of ten small sloops of war, and have it put on its passage.

Objection being made, it was moved to suspend the rules. The vote on suspending the rules was 127 yeas to 66 nays. A two-thirds vote being required, the rules were not suspended. Cost of the proposed vessels is estimated at \$2,300,000 or \$2,300,000 apiece.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The balance of the session was mainly taken up with private bills.

On Saturday the Senate reported the announcement of the death of Hon. J. P. Henderson, a member elect of that body from the State of Texas. In making the announcement, Mr. Houston of the same State paid a fitting tribute to the merits of his late colleague. Mr. Henderson was a native of Lincoln county, North Carolina, where many of his relations now reside. On the 31st day of last March he was 50 years of age. Before leaving North Carolina he received a liberal education and entered the profession of the law. The state of his health compelled a visit to Cuba. On his return to the States he settled in Mississippi, where he resided until the outbreak of the Texas revolution, when he joined himself with the Texans and received a Brigadier General's commission. He was successively Attorney General and Secretary of State of the republic of Texas, and afterwards commissioner to France and England. He was the first Governor of the State after its admission into the Union. He commanded the Texas forces in the war between the United States and Mexico.

Messrs. Davis, Crittenden, Reid, Hayne and Seward, contributed their expressions of esteem—the usual resolutions were passed and the Senate adjourned.

In the House little else was done. Tributes were paid to the memory of General Henderson by Mr. Bryan, of Texas, and Mr. Quitman, of Tennessee. The customary resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned. Mr. H. died of consumption, the disease with which he was threatened in his youth, when he went to Cuba.

It would appear that the people and authorities of the United States are not alone in their feeling of resentment against the recent course of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico. The Spanish people and authorities in the Island of Cuba are equally excited on account of the violation of their nationality and sovereignty by the assumption of the officers of British men-of-war to any way over vessels lying in Spanish ports, under the protection of Spanish laws. The *Diario de la Marina* of the 21st May, alluding to the overhauling of American ships in the port of Sagua la Grande, says:

"It was impossible to prevent it. There was no authority or force near the spot. As soon as intelligence of the fact was brought to the Lieutenant-Governor, whose house was five leagues distant, he repaired thither with an ample force, and, according to the advice received by a committee of international laws and treaties. We understand that the conduct of the commander of this steamer was immediately rebuked by his superior on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's Government."

The following dispatch is dated the 29th, at New Orleans:

The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from New York via Havana, bringing the California mails and an announcement that the continued outrages of the British cruisers had caused such intense excitement in Havana, that the Captain-General, Concha, had dispatched a Spanish war fleet to search for American vessels in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, had been arrested and sent to Jamaica.

Sugar was active and firm.

The City of New Orleans.

An election comes off to-day in New Orleans. A Mayor of the City, Records of the Districts, and other municipal officers are to be chosen.

For some years past elections in New Orleans have been only redeemed, from being farces, by being turned into tragedies. Blood has flowed freely, and the elective franchise has been exercised by those opposed to the dominant party, at the risk of their lives. At the last election, out of 12,000 registered voters, only about 4,000 votes were cast. Men of all parties became restive under this terrorism. Whether the plan of reform by extra-legal means can result in good is doubtful, but the movement has certainly arisen out of a supposed necessity, created by the existing order of things.

It would appear that a Mr. Stith, formerly foreman of the Pityeume office, and now Recorder of one of the Districts, had been selected by the dominant American party, as their candidate for Mayor. About the 26th of May, a movement was started to get out an independent ticket, and Major Beauregard was solicited to allow his name to be used as an independent candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election. The Major accepted, stipulating for perfect independence.

It would seem that the signers of the request to Major Beauregard, including many of the leading men of the city, having no confidence in the ability or disposition of the present city authorities to protect the citizens in the exercise of the right of suffrage, organized themselves into a vigilance committee, and have issued a proclamation setting forth the fact that the people, tired of years of disorder, of assassination and misgovernment, have taken into their own hands the duty of self-protection. The vigilance committee guarantees protection to all well-disposed citizens, but adds that "the ruffians who have dyed our streets with the gore of unoffending citizens, and spread terror among the peaceable, orderly and well-disposed, must leave or perish."

The Committee has possession of the arsenal, and the public arms. Its forces are well-drilled and are under the command of Major Duncan, late of the U. S. Army. The city police has always been an unorganized mob, and is now worse than ever.

On Thursday and Friday the city was the scene of much excitement, and a collision was expected, but later on Friday a compromise was effected—the vigilance committee triumphed and the municipal police was resigned into their hands. The city was peaceful as late as Saturday morning. A thousand vigilant police had been enrolled.

But the drama has not yet closed. The friends of the new movement are the opponents of Mr. Stith. They avow their determination to defeat him at the polls, if they can. Although the municipal authorities have yielded, the friends of Stith have not. They have called out the Washington artillery—have possession of the several armories, and are preparing for a struggle which may culminate at the polls. To-day will show the result. We trust that bloodshed may be avoided.

The Cheraw and Coal Fields Road.

On Saturday evening last, a meeting was held in the City Hall in Charleston, to listen to a delegation from North Carolina, who came to urge the people of Charleston to take stock in an extension of the Northeastern Road to the shores of Broad River, N. C. (so put down in the Charleston Courier) showing the intimate acquaintance of Carolinians with names and localities in North Carolina.

This delegation consisted of Angus R. Kelley, Esq., and Mr. Waddell, Esq., and they spoke very eloquently of the opportunity of Charleston to lay the mineral region of North Carolina, and to make the Metropolitan route. Mr. Waddell spoke with "great fertility of illustration and argument. No doubt he did. Mr. Waddell is quite fertile. But he failed to do much. The "Carolians" thanked him and Mr. Kelley for their able addresses, and—that was all.

Somehow the Charleston people know that the coal of Deep—not Broad River, is within 125 miles of tide water at Wilmington, while it is 202 miles from Charleston, and they are also aware of the difference in the cost of coal. Do not others wish, determine the matter in favor of Wilmington as the shipping port. We also know that if they could now make the "Metropolitan Route," it would not pay. They are business men, and know all this, A. R. Kelley and M. Q. Waddell told, and so they thanked these gentlemen and adjourned.

We clip the above from the Wilmington Journal of the 28th ult., not that we can say that it is actually deserving of a passing notice, but simply to let our readers see the calibre of that organ of manganism.

Typographical errors will occur in the best regulated establishments, and that of the Journal is not an exception, as its occasional apologies abundantly prove. But that aside.

We accompanied the North Carolina Delegation to Charleston, and it was precisely because the Charleston people were known to be business men, that the visit was made. That they are not only business men, but intelligent men, and men of means, was also well known here. The important discovery of the Journal, and further that they had invested largely in the Northeastern and Cheraw and Darlington Railroads, with a view to reaching the Coal Fields. Let us assure the Journal that under these circumstances the North Carolina Delegation, with their rich specimens of Coal, Iron, &c., and their lucid explanations, were most welcome visitors, and that they received from the business men of Charleston ample assurances that their visit had accomplished much more than elicit a vote of thanks.

Would it be asking too much of our neighbor the Journal, to beg it to divest itself of a little of that curish habit so common with the canine race, when occupying a manger, even in imagination, and permit the owners of the mineral region of North Carolina to seek a market, without being growled at, where they can get most for their new valued wealth? If not, we can console the Journal with the assurance that there is coal enough there for both seaports, and much to spare.

We cut the above amusing specimen from the Cheraw, S. C. Gazette. We will say nothing about our contemporary's *altrius*, as it has placed that beyond dispute by proving itself a *great bore*—bigger than the orifice of a Dahlgren gun. It is certainly expecting too much to suppose that any one could be made to believe that "Broad" is a mere typographical error for "Deep," or that we expect to growl at people in the peculiar manner indicated by our somewhat middle-headed contemporary. Neither have we any "curish" habits or propensities in the matter. By the way, what does the Gazette mean by "curish"? New sort of word, isn't it?

From the Gulf.

It has been reported that the officer who did the "visiting" of American vessels at Sagua la Grande, has been arrested and sent to Jamaica for trial. It is probable that this was done on the complaint of the Spanish authorities at Havana. This is said to be the same officer who landed marines upon the island, not far from Sagua la Grande, to hunt up negroes already landed.—It is said that the British Consul has made all sorts of apologies to the Captain-General, who, however, could not accept them, but has referred the matter home to Madrid. Some think the arrest, and all that, only a farce; other reports, again, say that the conduct of the Commanders of the Buzzard and Styx, meets with strong condemnation from the superior officer. It is all report, and there are three or four versions of every particular. There appears to be no foundation for the rumor that a man had been killed on board an American vessel by a shot from the Styx. This latter vessel, instead of being a mere gun-boat, is a steamer of fourteen hundred tons, and carries six very heavy guns.

ROBBERS ABOUT—LOOK OUT.—The office of Messrs. J. H. CHADBOURNE & CO. was entered sometime between Saturday night and this morning. The drawers, &c., were ransacked. Several letters directed to other persons were opened. Nothing has been missed.

ANOTHER.—We learn that the house of Mr. Wm. Barr was entered on last night and a quantity of provisions stolen. Our citizens cannot be too cautious.

Havana—English Officer Arrested.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Black Warrior arrived here to-day with Havana dates to the 30th. She reports that the English officer who was so conspicuous in searching American vessels in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, had been arrested and sent to Jamaica.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Advices have been received from Tampico to the 2d ult., that Vidari had retreated to Monterey. Zalozago has established a military tribunal.

Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, June 2.—The steamer America arrived at Halifax this morning, with dates from Liverpool to the 22d ult.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cardwell had withdrawn his motion concerning ministers, which was regarded as a virtual triumph for the government.

The government of Naples had in effect rejected the demands of England for an indemnity to the imprisoned engineers. Naples was actively proceeding with military defenses.

There was nothing later from India.

Sir Joseph Hamley's horse Headman won the Derby cup.

The steamer Kangaroo arrived out on the 22d.

The French squadron in the Pacific is to be reinforced.

It is said that instructions have been sent to the French Envoy at China to treat with the Imperial Commissioner, without going to China.

The London Post says the King of Naples recently applied to the Emperor of Russia for a passport, owing to fears of the French and British governments.

A Russian courier, from St. Petersburg, reached Naples on the 14th of May.

The correspondence between Sir James Outram and the Governor-General of India is published, showing conclusively that Gen. Outram earnestly and strongly protested against the Governor's confiscation policy.—This correspondence is supposed, led to the withdrawal of Mr. Cardwell's motion of censure.

The contract between the government and the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been signed and sealed by both parties. It covers twenty-five years from the time the cable is successfully laid.

The telegraph fleet had all assembled at Plymouth, ready to sail on the experimental trip.

Brazil had contracted a loan with the Rothschilds for a million and a half pounds sterling for the completion of the Don Pedro Railroad.

Prince Napoleon will go out as Governor of Algeria early in July.

Turkey has consented to the settlement of the Montenegro difficulty in consequence of the threats of France to acknowledge the independence of the latter.

Highly Important from Utah—Gov. Cummings Expelled from Salt Lake City.—The Mormons in Arms—Resistance Determined Upon!—St. Louis, June 3.—Dates from Camp Scott to 6th May, have been received here. Two Mormons had arrived at Leavenworth, bringing despatches from Gov. Cumming for the Secretary of State.

The troops expected to move towards the Valley about the end of May.

An expressman states that the Commander at Fort Kearney had instructed him to inform Col. Monroe that Gov. Cummings had been expelled from Salt Lake City; that the Mormons were in arms and determined upon resistance; also to request Col. Monroe to push on the troops speedily.

Hoffman's command was met beyond Fort Lamarie. They encountered snow three feet deep on the route.

The Peace Commissioners, Gov. Powell and Ben. McCulloch, had passed Fort Lamarie, and were obliged to swim the river below the falls.

[NOTE.—A despatch from Washington, received last night, states that no official information had been received there in regard to the above intelligence. Ed. Exp.]

Excitement in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Political parties here are highly excited. The causes of the revolution are outrages, assassinations and murders that have taken place. A vigilance committee is in possession of the Arsenal, which is fully fortified. Gen. Tracy's division of the militia have been called out, and a battle is expected this afternoon.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—The city is on the eve of a Charter election, and parties are bitterly arrayed against each other. A Vigilance Committee has taken possession of the Arsenal, and thoroughly fortified it. Mayor Waterman has read the riot act at the head-quarters of the Vigilance Committee. The militia are making cartridges.

Another Outrage.

MOBILE, June 2.—An American vessel has been fired into off Pensacola, and one man killed. The steamer Fulton has gone in pursuit of the aggressor.

Gen. Walker's Trial.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3d.—The jury in the trial of Gen. Walker disagreed as to the verdict. Walker demands another trial.

Gen. Walker Discharged.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—The jury having been unable to agree in the case of Gen. Walker, were this morning discharged, when the government entered a nolle prosequi, and he was forthwith discharged.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senate agreed to the House Resolution to adjourn on the 10th. Several private bills were passed, including one to surrender stock held by the United States in the Diamond Swamp Canal to that Company on certain conditions.

Several private bills from the House were amended. The House amended and passed the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

The Special Committee on the accounts of Cullom, the late Clerk, were allowed to sit till next session. The investigations cover \$1,200,000 of expenditures.

Boeck asked leave to report a bill for the construction of one steamer and ten sloops-of-war. Objected to. Mr. Boeck will to-morrow again attempt to introduce his bill for the construction of one steamer and ten sloops-of-war.

Private bills were taken up.

The Mormon War—Intelligence from Gen. Harney. WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Secretary of War to-day received a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Harney, dated Fort Leavenworth, which he announces the arrival of the express, with the report that Gov. Cumming had been driven out of Salt Lake City.

Whatever may be the condition of affairs there the dispatch does not obtain full credence, for the reason that Gen. Harney merely reports the report and does not communicate as from direct intelligence to himself. It is believed probable that Gov. Cumming has returned to Fort Leavenworth, which is known to Gen. H. when he left there, contrary to the advice of Col. Johnston, that he promised to be back again in two weeks.

Movements of Troops.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—A dispatch from Leavenworth, dated the 31st ult., says that no further outbreak had occurred at Fort Scott. A detachment of troops were there to be replaced by companies from the second infantry. The fourth column, under Col. Morrison, marched this morning, and the fifth and sixth columns are en route to Leavenworth, where they will be pushed forward immediately. It is understood that Gen. Harney will take the field about the 10th of June.

The peace commissioners were obliged to swim the River Platte. They had passed Fort Lamarie.

It was reported that the troops at Camp Scott were living on mule meat.

Expected Disturbances in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Notwithstanding the extraordinary preparations being made by the city authorities to meet the U. S. Marshal to preserve peace on Monday, the general impression is that the election will be marked by scenes of disorder and bloodshed. The police to-day secured a lot of muskets in the house of a negro. The Army of the Light Infantry has been broken into, and several muskets are missing. Large numbers of ruffians from Baltimore and elsewhere, arrive in every train, and are boldly parading the streets. It is rumored that several swiftness have been secreted in the city by the railroads.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Yesterday Congress passed a bill making land warrants issued under the act of '55 receivable in payment for lands within six miles of railroad grants at \$1.25 per acre. The same act makes land warrants personal property.

Death of Senator Henderson, of Texas.

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